

THE EXAMINER.

Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars if not paid within three months.

PAUL SEYMOUR, EDITOR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Distinguishing traits of the Mosaic Law of Servitude.—No. 2.

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as slavery exists labor will be an unpopu- lar, if not a disgraceful thing. This is the reason why the professions of law and medicine are now crowded in Kentucky—crowded by those who would be much more suitably employed in agriculture or some mechanical occupation. There are many young men who have such a horror of degradation that they would rather run the risk of being reduced to starvation than to disgrace themselves by labor. They practically say that in their hands shall never be an illustration of the truth of the saying, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." They array themselves in opposition to the decrees of Heaven, and slavery is prominently instrumental in exciting that opposition. Who, then, can consider this subject, and not deplore slavery as a great calamity, the effect of which is decidedly unfavorable to the interests of our white population? Kentuckians! open your eyes, and see the deleterious operation of the system of slavery.

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

The Bottle—in Eight Plates.

BY GEO. CRUSHANK—BOGUE, LONDON.

Under the above title we have a series of eight designs by George Cruikshank, who has, in their production, turned his great abilities to a high account. These etchings, which are sold at so low a price that their beneficial effects will probably be very widely diffused, might, with great propriety, be called, "The Progress of Drunkenness."

The artist, without having at all intimated Rippington, has in some measure followed in his steps, that excellent painter having admirably illustrated the same subject. Cruikshank tells his tale forcibly, and points his moral with great effect. The story is a very genuine one; it stings home, and is a must be a hard-hearted man, drunken or temperate, who can peruse it unmoved.

The first scene represents the apartment of a frugal couple in humble life, the parents of a family of five children, the eldest of whom, a girl, is about to give the remnants of a comfortable repast to the well-fed cat, which, with its kitten, has been enjoying luxurious repose on the hearth-rug. The two others, a fine lad, and a sweet, fat, light-haired little cherub, evidently the pet of the family, are dividing some fruit between them. Everything wears an air of comfort, cleanliness, and attention. The fire burns cheerfully, the chimney-piece is covered with neat ornaments, the cupboard is filled with articles of utility, and all things are in their places. But, alas! the demon that is to mar all this happiness is present: the bottle! it is just beginning to exercise its insidious influence. We are informed that "the bottle is brought out for the first time; the husband induces his wife to just take a drop." She is coy and reluctant, but consents. Turn we to plate second. The demon has already wrought a change, and scared away the happiness of the household for ever. The wife and husband have both acquired a love for liquor. "He is discharged from his employment for drunkenness," and is now seen sitting in a rickety chair, placed on the carpetless floor, with his feet on the wretched hearth-rug, close to the overturned fender, in a state of intoxication. His person is no longer neat; his room is no longer orderly. The ornaments on the chimney-piece are disarranged, the cupboard is empty, and no cheerful fire burns within the grate. The mother is in the act of sending her daughter to the pawn-broker's; she is to pledge some of the clothing deemed essential in brighter days, and to replenish the bottle. The boy sits on a low stool, nursing the pretty light-haired cherub, and gazing with wonder at his father's altered appearance. The miserable cat, no longer able to support a kitten, looks with eager and longing eyes at an empty platter. Alas! there is no food! all available means are expended on drink! drink! drink! In the next scene "an execution sweeps off the greater part of their furniture; but they comfort themselves with the bottle." Their household goods are departing; but they now worship a demon, and what care they! The children are there, groined and wondering. The likeness of the juveniles are preserved, but they are thinner, under the influence of famine. We next see the whole family in the streets, the girl and boy made to beg for the means of supplying the bottle, while the youngest, nearly naked, is wrapped in the scanty garments of the mother. The plot thickens. The demon has effected their ruin; but he must destroy all the kindly affections; he must make sure of them; he must complete his work. In plate the fifth we find that "cold, misery, and want have destroyed the youngest child; they console themselves with the bottle." Death has kindly released the innocent, and prevented it from bearing part in the stormy fate which was gathering. The rest of the story is soon told in the next three plates. Quarrels and brutal violence lead to a sad catastrophe. The husband, in a state of furious drunkenness, kills his wife with the instrument of all their misery,—the bottle! His look of unbecoming horror, as he gazes on the mischief which he has wrought, prepares us for the last scene of the story. "The bottle has done its work; it has destroyed the infant and the mother; it has brought the son and daughter to vice and to the streets; and has left the father a hopeless maniac."—*Liverpool Albion*.

APPEARANCES.—We were amused the other day by the pertinent remarks of an octogenarian lady, relative to the finical pretensions of the present day. "There are no women, now-a-days," she observed, "they are all ladies; and the men have undergone a similar refinement. All the pies are pates; and if, in the early season, summer cabbage appears on the table, it is helped under the name of greens, while, with the very bluest of London milk brought with your tea. But none is content to laugh at these nominal affectations of keeping up appearances—it is an imposition in sound only, and cheats no one. Not so that which fetters a man's income, boggles his children, and defrauds his creditors. Why, then, be shackled by so false a vanity? Independence and self-respect are so much better worth endeavoring after, and so essentially preclude the necessity for 'keeping up appearances' that the experiment, like other patent nostrums of our day, needs but a trial to ensure its success. We find, however, that the mania is a deep-rooted and wide-spread through the various ramifications of society, that the only way to escape its falsehoods, or the being hoaxed by its pretensions, till all shall be convinced of its folly, is to wear the opposite—and let us add, opposite axiom, 'appearances often deceive.'

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